

APPENDIX TO THE AUSTRALIAN CLIVINIDES
(FAM. CARABIDÆ).

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THE CLIVINIDES OF KING'S SOUND AND ITS VICINITY.

When the late Sir William Macleay described the *Carabide* collected by Mr. W. W. Froggatt in the vicinity of King's Sound in 1887,* he passed over the *Clivinides*, merely remarking that the collection contained seventeen species.† During a visit to Sydney, after completing the "Revision of the Australian *Clivinides*," I was able, through the courtesy of Mr. Masters, Curator of the Macleay Museum, to examine the *Clivinides* from King's Sound, and as the collection seems a representative one the following report on it will not be without interest.

The following is a list of the species :—

<i>Clivina riverina</i> , Sl. ? (var. ?)	<i>Clivina sellata</i> , Putz.
<i>C. denticollis</i> , Sl.	var. <i>inconspicua</i> , Sl.
<i>C. quadratifrons</i> , Sl.	<i>C. ferruginea</i> , Putz.
<i>C. punctaticeps</i> , Putz.	<i>C. australasiæ</i> , Bohem. ? (var. ?)
var. <i>sulcicollis</i> , Sl.	<i>C. eximia</i> , Sl.
<i>C. australica</i> , Sl.	<i>C. leai</i> , Sl.
<i>C. boville</i> , Blkb.	var. <i>apicalis</i> , Sl.
<i>C. cava</i> , Putz.	<i>C. procera</i> , Putz. (var.)‡
<i>C. froggatti</i> , n.sp.	
<i>Dyschirius macleayi</i> , n.sp.	

* P.L.S.N.S.W. 1888, iii. (2) pp. 446-458.

† l.c. p. 462.

‡ It is the large species mentioned under *C. procera* (*vide supra*, p. 229) as being from Port Darwin; and though probably distinct from *C. procera*, Putz., seems to offer no characters to distinguish it from that species except its large size.

My examination of this collection leaves the impression on my mind that all the specimens are not actually from King's Sound, but that some, as *C. procera* and *C. quadratifrons*, may be from Port Darwin or some other more easterly port of call, at which Mr. Froggatt may have touched.

CLIVINA RIVERINÆ, Sloane.*

The single representative of this species seems to agree with typical specimens in everything excepting colour. It is brown with the elytra ferruginous.

CLIVINA PUNCTATICEPS, Putzeys (var. *SULCICOLLIS*).

A species which is plentifully represented in the collection agrees with *C. punctaticeps*, Putz., in respect of the head, elytra, prosternum, and eyes, but differs by having the prothorax shorter and rather more convex, the median line more deeply impressed, the basal curve shorter, the base more deeply and abruptly declivous, the marginal channel across the base much wider and deeper. It may be a distinct species, though it seems probable that *C. punctaticeps* will be found to be a widely spread species varying sufficiently to take in this form as a variety. The following is a brief description:—

Narrow, parallel, convex. Piceous red, elytra with first stria of each elytron usually dark piceous, this sutural infuscation often spreading over the first three interstices above the apical declivity; a very distinct crenulate striole at base of first interstice; anterior femora lobate on lower side; anterior tibiæ 4-dentate.

Length 5·5-7, breadth 1·45-1·75 mm.

The characteristic feature of this variety is the wide deep channel of the base of the prothorax which interrupts the marginal border at each side, and prevents it from actually joining the basal border, as is usual in *Clivina*.

* *Vide supra* p. 164.

CLIVINA SELLATA, Putzeys (var. ? *INCONSPICUA*).

A small *Clivina* represented by seven specimens (two immature) is among those from King's Sound. It agrees so closely with *C. sellata*, Putz., that I have placed it under that species as a variety; the only differences I can find are that it seems a smaller insect, and apparently the black dorsal spot on the elytra is quite wanting; however, I cannot separate immature specimens from immature specimens of *C. sellata*. It is quite likely that when this form is better known it will come to be regarded as a species distinct from *C. sellata*, and it is with this impression in my mind that I give it a varietal name, for I feel that it would be misleading to extend the range of *C. sellata* to King's Sound on the specimens before me.

The following description will suffice for its recognition :—

Ferruginous. Parallel, convex. Head short, vertex with a rounded punctate impression: clypeus emarginate, median part not divided from wings, these small, rounded, a strong sinuosity dividing them from supra-antennal plates. Prothorax about as long as broad (1.1×1.1 mm.), decidedly narrowed anteriorly. Elytra punctate-striate, fourth stria joining fifth at base, seventh entire. Prosternum with intercoxal part attenuate anteriorly. Anterior tibiae 4-dentate.

Length 3.7-4.2, breadth 1.1-1.5 mm.

CLIVINA AUSTRALASIÆ, Bohemann ? (var. ?).

A large black species is plentifully represented in the King's Sound collection. In general appearance it exactly resembles *C. australasiæ*, Bohem., the only noticeable differences that I can see being, the head less punctate and more roundly angustate before the eyes, the legs lighter coloured, the inner apical spine of the anterior tibiae longer and more obtuse at the apex in the ♂. Some specimens have the clypeus more deeply emarginate than others.

Length 8.9-5, breadth 2.4-2.7 mm.

CLIVINA FROGGATTI, n.sp.

Robust, convex. Head short, wide, clypeus truncate-emarginate; prothorax subquadrate, with all its angles rounded; elytra oval, seventh and eighth interstices uniting at base to form a short, not strong, marginal carina, eighth interstice indicated by a fine carina near apex; prosternum with intercoxal part wide anteriorly, non-sulcate on base; episterna very finely shagreened, finely transversely striolate; metasternum, between intermediate and posterior coxæ, about as long as posterior coxæ; episterna subelongate; anterior tibiæ 3-dentate. Black, shining, legs and antennæ reddish piceous.

Head transverse, convex; anterior part rugulose; vertex wide; clypeal elevation arcuate; clypeus irregularly divided from front, deeply and widely truncate-emarginate, wings advanced, small, obtusely rounded, concave, gently oblique on inner side; supra-antennal plates convex, rounded externally, bordered, divided from wings of clypeus by a light sinuosity; facial sulci deep and divergent posteriorly; frontal impressions strongly marked, irregular; facial carinæ short, wide, prominent; supra-orbital punctures distant from eyes, set in a longitudinal groove, lower edge of this groove carinate; eyes globose, prominent, lightly enclosed behind; orbits abruptly constricted behind eyes. Antennæ moniliform, short, incrassate. Prothorax rather broader than long (2.2×2.25 mm.), widely convex; sides parallel, strongly and roundly narrowed in front of anterior marginal puncture; anterior margin lightly emarginate in middle; anterior angles obtusely rounded; posterior angles rounded; basal curve short; border wide, reflexed; median line well marked; anterior line strongly impressed; lateral basal impressions obsolete. Elytra oval (4.3×2.35 mm.), convex; sides strongly rounded; shoulders rounded; striæ deeply impressed, strongly crenulate except towards apex; interstices convex near base, depressed on apical declivity; lateral border strongly reflexed near shoulders; lateral channel wide.

Length 7.2-8.5, breadth 2.2-3.5 mm.

Four specimens; the one measuring 7.2 mm. in length is, judging from the other three, an unusually small specimen.

Closely allied to *C. macleayi*, Sl., but differing in having the eyes more prominent and spherical, the facial sulci shorter, less arcuate and less convergent in front, the frontal foveæ deeper; the prothorax more convex, the sides not sinuate and much more strongly rounded to anterior angles, the anterior margin less emarginate, the anterior angles obtusely rounded and less marked; the elytra with distinctly crenulate striæ, the eighth interstice indicated near apex; the metasternum longer and with a deeply impressed channel near external margin, the metasternal episterna a little longer and with a strongly marked channel near inner margin; the colour deep black.

DYSCHIRIUS MACLEAYI, n.sp.

Robust, convex. Head strongly depressed between eyes, front carinate in middle, clypeus deeply and roundly emarginate with prominent lateral angles; elytra convex, basal part—in front of testaceous fascia—strongly punctate-striate (eight rows of punctures); anterior tibiæ 3-dentate. Head piceous black; prothorax shining bronzy-black; elytra ferruginous with a bronzy tinge, a wide testaceous fascia across apical third; legs, antennæ and under surface of prothorax reddish, body reddish piceous.

Clypeus declivous, anterior margin roundly emarginate, lateral angles advanced, obtuse at apex; supra-antennal plates large, quadrate, bordered, projecting widely and sharply beyond clypeus, declivous on inner side, anterior angles obtuse, anterior margins oblique; front depressed, a longitudinal carina in centre, two transverse impressions on each side between central carina and supra-antennal plates; vertex convex, smooth; supra-orbital carinæ well developed, thick; eyes globose, prominent. Prothorax globose, levigate, a light transverse impression near anterior margin; median line wanting; marginal channel of base punctate. Elytra rounded on sides; shoulders rounded; striæ consisting of rows of deep coarse punctures, first stria only reaching apex, a short deep stria near margin on each side of apex; interstices

convex on basal part of disc, third, fifth and seventh bearing some setigerous punctures; apical part of elytra smooth excepting for these punctures; marginal channel narrow on sides, stronger and more deeply impressed behind shoulders. Anterior tibiae with apical digitation long, arcuate; two upper teeth successively shorter, well developed, prominent, acute.

Length 4, breadth 1.15 mm.

Evidently allied to *D. torrensis*, Blkb., but differing in colour, and apparently in the sculpture of the head.

Note.—It seems worthy of notice that there are eight striae on each elytron of this species; the eighth stria consists of three or four punctures, and rises where the marginal channel narrows behind the shoulders. *D. zonatus*, Putz., a specimen of which I have seen in the Macleay Museum, has only seven striae on each elytron (the normal number among the *Clivinides*), and has the marginal channel wider and more punctate.